

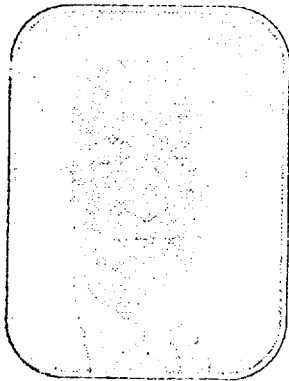
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16 APR 1971

STATINTL

CIA--WE'VE GOT TO HAVE IT

At a luncheon meeting in Washington Wednesday of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard Helms delivered a speech of the first importance to the American people.



Richard Helms

The CIA, Mr. Helms observed, is often called an invisible government, spreading slimy tentacles around the country and plotting the eventual enslavement of the American people.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Actually, the CIA is a giant spy agency devoted to gathering information on the activities of all other nations' governments—with special and relentless attention to the enemy regimes in Moscow, Peking and Havana.

It has fascinating pipelines into all of these governments. One of the CIA's star performers, for example, was Col. Oleg Penkovskiy, outwardly a high Soviet military intelligence officer who funneled information to our side until the Kremlin found him out and killed him in 1963.

We simply have got to have the CIA, just as the British Empire in its heyday had to have the world-famous British intelligence service. And to keep our so-called Department of Dirty Tricks efficient and effective, we must let it do most of its good works in secret.

As Mr. Helms said in closing, Uncle Sam is a big boy now, and he lives in "a fearsome world," and the CIA is vital to his survival and continued safety.

Speaking of enemy nations, President Richard M. Nixon on Wednesday loosened restrictions on—

U.S. TRADE WITH RED CHINA

—saying U.S. firms henceforth will be permitted to export non-strategic items to the slave state presided over by Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai.

We hope the President knows what he is doing, and we expect to discuss this matter in detail in Sunday's editorials. But it is even more to be hoped that extreme care will be taken in determining what are non-strategic items.

Specifically, let us hope every precaution will be taken against exporting to Red China goods which can be transhipped to Red North Vietnam to beef up Hanoi's war against South Vietnam and our fighting men there.

It is often said that in modern warfare almost anything can become strategic. In trading with this sworn enemy of ours, let's not forget that danger for a moment.

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CIA's Helms Talks Of '62 Cuban Crisis

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Richard Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, implied today that there was more than one high-level Western spy in the Soviet Union during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

In his first public speech since he became chief of the CIA, Mr. Helms told a newspaper editors conference here that "a number of well-placed and courageous Russians," along with U-2 reconnaissance planes, had provided data on Soviet missile systems at the time.

The only name previously connected with high-level leaks of military information has been Col. Oleg Penkovsky, a senior Soviet military intelligence officer who was tried and executed for espionage by the Russians in 1963.

Penkovsky, whose purported

memoirs were published here in 1965, was said to have supplied vital information on Soviet plans and ability to carry them out during the Berlin crisis in 1961 as well as the Cuban crisis the next year.

President Kennedy was said to have relied heavily on this information in planning his own moves.

Mr. Helms was not available to comment further on his remark following the speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in which he said U.S. intelligence "will have a major and vital role in any international agreement to limit strategic arms."

He said it would be "unthinkable to conclude a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union without the means for monitoring compliance."

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CIA Chief Reveals Soviet Spy Help in Cuba Missile Crisis

BY CHALMERS M. ROBERTS

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

WASHINGTON—In his first public speech as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Richard Helms said Wednesday that "a number of well-placed and courageous Russians" helped the United States identify Soviet weapons in Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis.

He mentioned no names, but the reference appeared clearly to be to Col. Oleg Penkovsky, the Soviet intelligence officer who brought much information out during visits to London in the 18 months before the missile crisis. Penkovsky was arrested that October and was subsequently executed for treason.

"The Penkovsky Papers," published as a book in 1965, were widely believed to be based on CIA interrogations, and the claim was made in the introduction that Penkovsky's information was invaluable during the crisis in evaluating the threat from Russian missiles.

However, not until Helms' speech Wednesday at a luncheon of the American Society of Newspaper Editors had an American official in a position to know come so close to crediting Penkovsky openly.

Helms detailed the kind of work the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies did at the time, trying to separate fact from fiction about what Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev was doing in Cuba.

Helms then included this paragraph: "Our intelligence files in Washington, however—thanks to U-2 photography of the Soviet Union and to a number of well-placed and courageous Russians who helped us—included a wealth of information on Soviet missile systems. We had descriptions or photographs of the missiles, their transporters and other associated equipment, and characteristic sites in the Soviet Union."

This enabled specialists, with the help of pictures taken over Cuba, Helms said, to "tell President Kennedy the exact scope of the threat" in determining whether the Soviet missiles were capable of striking at the United States. If Mr. Kennedy gave the Russians an ultimatum for their removal.

With that secret data, Helms said, "we were able to inform the President precisely how long it would take (the Russians) to make the missile sites in Cuba operational."

Helms said knowledge of Russian weaponry developed by the CIA, plus its understanding "of Soviet knowledge of our progress," helps the government decide how much money to invest in new weapons.

"If good intelligence can narrow down the choices," he said, "it can save the

U.S. taxpayers many times its cost."

Much of Helms' speech was a defense of the CIA against charges that it is an "invisible government." He denied reports that the CIA is "somehow involved in the world drug traffic." Without mentioning recent charges against the FBI, Helms said, "We do not target on American citizens."

The closest Helms came to discussing the CIA's role in current policy issues was his reference to the present strategic arms limitation talks. He said it would be "unthinkable" to conclude a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union "without the means for monitoring compliance."

He did not discuss the CIA's role in the observation satellite program or in electronic eavesdropping used for that purpose only. He did say that the United States can safely undertake such an agreement "only if it has adequate intelligence assets to assure itself that the Soviets are living up to their part."

Helms also said that the CIA wants to talk to private citizens who may have acquired useful information abroad, but that if such a person "does not want to talk to us, we go away quietly."

Referring to student protests against the CIA, Helms said, "If some student groups object to our recruiting on campus, we fall back to the nearest federal office building."

Helms said it was "for Congress to decide" how the CIA is to be supervised but that "elements" of the Senate and House Appropriations and Armed Services committees "are told more about our operations than is known to most of the personnel in our highly compartmentalized agency."

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CIA Director Bares Hole in Iron Curtain

By STAN CARTER

Washington, April 14 (News Bureau)—CIA Director Richard Helms disclosed today that "a number of well-placed and courageous Russians" had in previous years passed military secrets to the United States.

The American spy chief said later that the Russian informants included Col. Oleg Penkovskiy, the Soviet military intelligence officer who was shot to death for treason in 1963, "and others."

Helms made the disclosure in his first public speech in five years as head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he described the agency's role in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

"Our intelligence files in Washington—thanks to U-2 photography of the Soviet Union and to a number of well-placed and courageous Russians who helped us—included a wealth of information on Soviet missile systems," Helms said.

"Knew What to Look For"

"We had descriptions or photographs of the missiles, their transporters, and other associated equipment, and characteristic sites in the Soviet Union. We knew what to look for."

Helms said this information in the CIA's files was used to sort out misleading and erroneous information from Cuba. Then, he said, American reconnaissance planes were able to locate Soviet missile sites under construction on the island.

Questioned after the speech, Helms said it was the first time, to his knowledge, that he CIA had confirmed receiving military information from "a number" of Russians. He said published accounts of the 1962 crisis had not revealed this. He said he was making the disclosure to indicate that the CIA had known exactly what to look for in Cuba and was not dependent solely on technological means of obtaining information.

Acknowledged for 1st Time

Though it was generally known that Penkovsky had worked for both British intelligence and the CIA, Helms acknowledged this for the first time. Asked whether it could be assumed that his reference to well-placed and courageous Russians meant Penkovsky and other persons, he said: "Yes, and others."

Sentenced, Shot in 5 Day

Presumably, one of the Russian spies are still "in place."

Penkovskiy was arrested on Oct. 22, 1962, at the height of the Cuba missile crisis, on charges of espionage for the United States and Britain. He was sentenced on May 11, 1963, to be shot for treason. Greville Wynne, a British businessman accused of being a spy-go-between, was sentenced at the same time to a long prison term.

Penkovskiy was executed on May 16, 1963. Wynne was later traded for Gordon Lonsdale, a Soviet spy in England.

With the approval of President Nixon, Helms accepted the editors' invitation in order to answer charges that the CIA "is an invisible government"—a law unto itself, engaged in provocative covert activities repugnant to a democratic society, and subject to no controls."

Helms said that simply wasn't so, that his agency did not give policy advice, did not spy on Americans, and was strictly accountable to the President and appropriate congressional committees.

Saying that the CIA would lose its effectiveness if it did not maintain secrecy about its work, Helms told the editors:

"We believe, and I say this solemnly, that our work is necessary to permit this country to grow on in a fearsome world and to find its way into a better and more peaceful one."

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Helms Defends the C.I.A. As Vital to a Free Society



Associated Press
Richard Helms addresses
editors in Washington.

Rare Speech Discloses Some Russians Aided U.S. in Cuban Crisis

Excerpts from Helms address
will be found on Page 30.

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The Director of Central Intelligence, Richard Helms, vigorously defended his agency today as necessary to the survival of a democratic society and asked the nation to "take it on faith that we too are honorable men devoted to her service."

Mr. Helms asserted, in his first public address since becoming head of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1966, that "we propose to adapt intelligence work to American society, not vice versa."

He spoke with the specific approval of President Nixon before a luncheon meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

In a footnote to history, Mr. Helms revealed that American intelligence in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis was aided by "a number of well-placed and courageous Russians."

He told reporters later that he was alluding not only to Col. Oleg V. Penkovsky, who was identified previously, but also to others who provided information on Soviet missile systems. When asked for their names, Mr. Helms laughed.

Colonel Penkovsky was a Soviet intelligence officer secretly working for the Americans in 1961 and 1962. He was detected in October, 1962, and executed in May, 1963. The publication of his alleged memoirs in the West in 1965 aroused considerable controversy over their authenticity.

Mr. Helms asserted today that United States intelligence would have "a major and vital role in any international agree-

Noting that the Soviet Union had rejected proposals for inspections within its territory,

Mr. Helms said the United States could undertake an agreement to limit such arms "only if it has adequate intelligence to assure itself that the Soviets are living up to their part."

China Held Police State

At a time when the visit of an American table tennis team to mainland China has generated official hopes for better relations with Peking, Mr. Helms told his audience that "some of our most important intelligence targets lie in totalitarian countries where collection is impeded by the security defenses of a police state—for example, Communist China."

Mr. Helms's rare public appearance today was initiated by Newbold Noyes, editor of The Washington Star and president of the society of editors. When Mr. Helms said he could speak only with the approval of the White House, Mr. Noyes wrote to Herbert G. Klein, the President's director of communications.

Mr. Klein said today that President Nixon had readily approved Mr. Helms's appearance. He said the Administration thought it a good time for the American public to have Mr. Helms explain the role of the C.I.A., since the agency was not under the kind of fire that had been directed toward it in the past.

Mr. Helms noted in his address that in Britain and other European democracies, "it would be unheard of for the head of intelligence services to talk to a nongovernmental group as I am talking to you today."

Dulles Talks Recalled

A spokesman for the C.I.A., in response to an inquiry, said later that Allen Dulles, the Director of Central Intelligence from 1953 to 1961, spoke publicly about twice a year. But he could not recall an instance in which Mr. Dulles's successors, John A. McCone and Adm. William R. Raborn, delivered public addresses. Thus, Mr. Helms's speech was probably the first from an intelligence director in 10 years.

Mr. Helms, who has a reputation as a skilled administrator, said, "There is a persistent and growing body of criticism which questions the need and the propriety for a democratic society to have a Central Intelligence Agency."

"It is difficult for me to agree with this view," he said, "but I respect it. It is quite another matter when some of our critics, taking advantage of the fact that we are engaged in intelligence, say things that are either vicious or just plain silly."

No Domestic Functions

Mr. Helms emphasized that the agency had no domestic security functions and had never sought any.

"In short," he said, "we do not target on American citizens."

The agency was discovered in 1967 to have financed several international activities of the National Student Association and to have given subsidies to unions, foundations and publications.

More recently, the agency was implicated in the Government's surveillance of political dissidents in the United States by the testimony of former military intelligence agents given before a Senate subcommittee.

Mr. Helms asserted that the agency had no stake in policy debates.

'Must Not Take Sides'

"We can not and must not take sides," he said. "When there is debate over alternative policy options in the National Security Council, to which he is an adviser, 'I do not and must not line up with either side.'"

If he recommended one solution to a problem, those recommending another would suspect "that the intelligence presentation has been stacked to support my position, and the credibility of C.I.A. goes out the window," he said.

Mr. Helms, after asking that the nation believe that the agency's operations were compatible with democratic principles, said "I can assure you that what I have asked you to take on faith, the elected officials of the United States Government watch over extensively, intensively, and continuously."

He said the National Security Council, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the

Office of Management and Budget and four committees of Congress regularly reviewed the agency's operations, plans and

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Associated Press

CIA Director Helms addresses newspaper editors.

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Russians' 1962 Aid Confirmed by CIA

STATINTL

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

In his first public speech as CIA director, Richard Helms yesterday declared that "a number of well-placed and courageous Russians" helped the United States in identification of Soviet weapons in Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis.

He mentioned no names, but the reference clearly appeared to be to Col. Oleg Penkovsky, the Soviet intelligence officer who brought much information out during visits to London in the 16 months prior to the missile crisis. He was arrested that October and subsequently executed for treason.

"The Penkovsky Papers," published as a book in 1963, were widely believed to be based on CIA interrogations, and the claim was made in the introduction that Penkovsky's information was invaluable during the Cuba crisis. Talking to newsmen after the speech, Helms acknowledged that the Russians he mentioned included Penkovsky.

However, not until Helms' speech yesterday at a luncheon of the American Society of Newspaper Editors had an American official in a position to know come so close to crediting Penkovsky openly.

Helms detailed the kind of work the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies did at the time, trying to separate fact from fiction about what Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev was doing in Cuba. He then included this paragraph:

"Our intelligence files in Washington, however—thanks to U-2 photography of the Soviet Union and to a number of well-placed and courageous Russians who helped us—included a wealth of information on Soviet missile systems. We had descriptions or photographs of the missiles, their transporters and other associated equipment, and characteristic sites in the Soviet Union."

This enabled specialists, with the help of pictures taken over Cuba to "identify the threat," Helms said.

Much of Helms' speech was a defense of the CIA against charges it is an "invisible government." He denied reports the CIA is "somehow involved in the world drug traffic." Without mentioning recent charges against the FBI, Helms said that "we do not target on American citizens."

The closest Helms came to discussing the CIA's role in current policy issues was his reference to the ongoing strategic arms limitation talks. He said it would be "unthinkable" to conclude a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union "without the means for monitoring compliance."

He mentioned checking on both offensive and defensive missile systems with a special reference to the possibility raised in the Pentagon that the Soviets might upgrade certain surface-to-air missile systems.

The United States "must have the means of detecting new developments which might convert one of the regular Soviet air defense missile systems into an ABM network," Helms said.

"We make no foreign policy," he said. "The nation must to a degree take it on faith that we too are honorable men devoted to her service. I can assure you that we are but I am precluded from demonstrating it to the public," he added.

Helms, who has been with CIA since its creation in 1947 and has been its director since mid-1966, declared that "we not only have no stake in policy debates" within the administration "but we cannot and must not take sides. The role of intelligence in policy formulation is limited to providing facts—the agreed facts—and the whole known range of facts—relevant to the problem under consideration."

The CIA under one of Helms' predecessors, Allen Dulles, was widely charged with advocacy in the Bay of Pigs debacle and in other covert activities. This was said to have been after a probe of the Bay of Pigs that set up the guidelines listed by Helms.

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—United Press International

CIA Director Richard Helms (left) talks with Newbold Noyes Jr., president of the American

Society of Newspaper Editors and editor of The Star, during the editors' conference yesterday.

CIA Has Agents in Kremlin

Spies Are 'Well-Placed,' Helms Tells Newsmen

By THOMAS B. ROSS
Chicago Sun-Times Service

The head of the Central Intelligence Agency says the CIA has penetrated the Soviet government with a "number of well-placed" Russian spies.

Richard M. Helms, in his first public speech in five years as director of the CIA, yesterday cited the spies' key role in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis and implied that some of them still are operating in the Soviet Union.

By making the claim at this time, Helms apparently sought to serve notice to the Kremlin that the United States has secret ways of checking on its good faith in current negotiations on strategic weapons, the Middle East and other critical issues.

Helms said the CIA was able to detect Russian missiles in Cuba in 1962 "thanks to U-2 photography of the Soviet Union and to a number of courageous Russians" who provided crucial details on Soviet missile systems.

British, CIA Agent

Helms was asked later if he was referring to Col. Oleg V. Penkovsky, the Soviet military intelligence official who served as an agent for both the CIA and British intelligence. Helms replied that his remarks covered Penkovsky and "others."

Penkovsky was arrested Oct. 22, 1962, at the height of the Cuban Missile crisis, and executed May 16, 1963. But the Soviet government has made no public mention of additional spies in the case.

Helms' speech thus left the implication that "other" CIA agents remain in place inside the Soviet Union.

Helms obtained clearance from President Nixon before accepting the invitation to speak before the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Helms' speech created a considerable stir in view of the recent claim of Soviet charges of Army and FBI "spying" on civilians. He went to great lengths

to insist that the CIA has no domestic security role.

Helms acknowledged that the CIA collects "foreign intelligence in this country" by tapping university experts and interviewing persons who travel to Communist countries.

Semantic Troubles

"The trouble," he lamented, "is that to those who insist on seeing us as a pernicious and pervasive secret government, our words 'interview' and 'hire' translate into suborn, subvert and seduce or something worse."

He denied as "vicious" a charge that the CIA is involved in world drug traffic. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., demanded yesterday that the CIA and the State Department investigate allegations by Ramparts magazine that the CIA facilitates the movement of opium out of Southeast Asia.

Helms conceded, on the other hand: "Our mission, in the eyes of many thoughtful Americans, may appear to be in conflict with some of the traditions and

ideals of a free society... Assertions are made that the Central Intelligence Agency is an 'invisible government' — a law unto itself, engaged in provocative covert activities repugnant to a democratic society and subject to no controls...

It is difficult for me to agree with this view, but I respect it."

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